



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/618
S/24747
2 November 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 49, 61 and 67
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND
COOPERATION IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 2 November 1992 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 49, 61 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Letter dated 2 November 1992 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot delegate, Mr. Charalambos Kapsos, in the First Committee on 28 October 1992, during the general debate on the agenda items related to disarmament and international security matters.

The statement made by the Greek Cypriot representative is a tiresome repetition of unfounded allegations to which we have been compelled to reply on many occasions. On this occasion, I would like to refer to my letter dated 25 August 1992 (A/46/964-S/24490, annex) in response to the statement made by the Greek Cypriot Permanent representative, Mr. Jacovides, in the General Assembly on the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina. 1/

I should also like to add that the First Committee is a serious body that deals with disarmament questions. It is unworthy for the representative of an administration that spends \$1 million per day on its military build-up to use this platform for the purpose of besmirching its neighbour with which it must form a federation of equals.

In his statement Mr. Kapsos also indicated the readiness of his administration "to proceed with a total demilitarization of Cyprus, thus freeing much needed resources for social progress and economic development".

To put this proposal in its proper context, I should like to recall the interview Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister, gave to the Greek Cypriot weekly Kirikas on 6 April 1991. In this interview, Mr. Aloneftis announced that the Greek Cypriot National Guard was equipped with sophisticated weaponry and was prepared not for the "static defence of Cyprus" but was poised for "a prompt and decisive victory in the island".

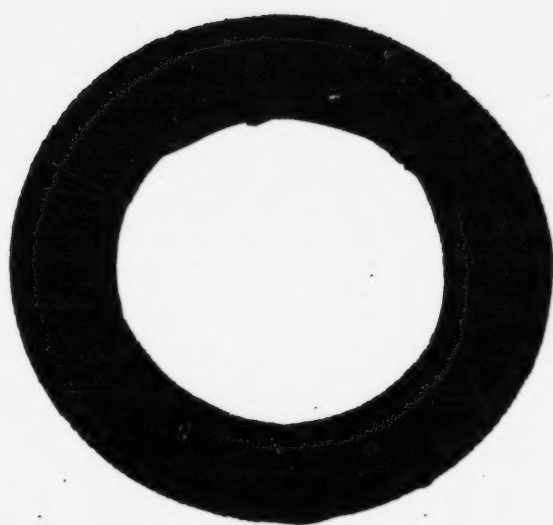
As the representative of a people who were subjected to great cruelty and violence between 1963 and 1974 at the hands of the Greek Cypriots, I think the members of the Committee will share my concern for the ominous message contained in the phrase "a prompt and decisive victory in the island".

I should be grateful if this letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 49, 61 and 67.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

Notes

1/ See A/46/PV.90.





General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 31 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated
30 October 1992, from the President of the Presidency of the Republic of
Bosnia and Herzegovina, His Excellency Mr. Alija Izetbegovic.

May I ask for your kind assistance in having the present letter
circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 30 October 1992 from the President of the
Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to
the Secretary-General

The accords at the London Conference stated that the heavy artillery used by Serbia and Montenegro and their proxies in Bosnia and Herzegovina would be put under the control of the United Nations Protection Force. Four cities were mentioned as immediate concerns: Sarajevo, Gorazde, Bihac and Jajce.

This accord, as all others, has yet to be promulgated. Sadly enough, its implementation has not even commenced. As a consequence, enormous destruction and massive killings continue, in many areas at an increasing rate.

Since the time of the London Conference almost half a million people have left their destroyed homes at gunpoint. The overall situation has drastically worsened, as "ethnic cleansing" remains the primary goal, and not the consequence of this aggression.

Jajce, an old royal seat of our State, had been under attack for six months. Thousands of people have been killed because the city's defenders had no means to confront the aggressor's heavy artillery, aircraft, tanks and helicopters.

Yesterday, Jajce fell into the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin aggressor only because the city's defenders ran out of ammunition.

Over 20,000 women, children and elderly are now refugees in woods between Jajce and Travnik. They are exposed not only to hunger and cold, but to further massacres committed by the aggressor's artillery and helicopter fire as they flee Jajce.

It is our right to demand from you, as a sponsor of the London Conference, to fulfil the London Conference commitments the sponsors made to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose citizens are victims of aggression and heinous crime unseen in Europe in its history.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
